

in central Montana, is varied in its physical features, its western portion including several outlying spurs of the Rocky Mountains, with also two rather isolated groups of mountains, the Judith and Moccasins, in its central portion, while the eastern half is plains and 'bad lands.' The elevation varies from three thousand to eight thousand feet. The bird fauna is correspondingly varied, consisting of the usual species of the northern plains region, with a mixture of alpine forms that extend eastward from the Rocky Mountains.

The present list numbers 179 species, divided into: "Residents, 30 species; summer residents, 101 species; migrants, 31 species; winter residents or visitors, 13 species; other visitors, 4 species."

The list is based partly on the author's observations made during several years' residence in the county, and partly on the published records of other observers. 'A Partial Bibliography of Montana Birds' occupies three pages preceding the list,¹ and there are two pages descriptive of the topography and boundaries of the county. In addition to the usual annotations, a short description (usually of two to four lines) is given of each species, for the convenience of "teachers and others interested in nature study." In many instances, in the case of the lesser known western species, much original biographical matter is included. The large number of half-tones are from photographs of living birds, by Mr. E. R. Warren of Colorado Springs, and of nests and eggs, by Prof. M. J. Elrod of the University of Montana. An interesting feature of the work is its publication as a special 'Bulletin' by the Board of Trustees of the Fergus County Free High School, of which Mr. Silloway is the Principal, apparently for free distribution to those interested, and as a part of the educational mission of the school. The list, while not presumed to be complete, is believed to be as nearly so as present information will permit, and will serve as an excellent basis for further investigation.—J. A. A.

Oberholser's 'Review of the Wrens of the Genus *Troglodytes*.'²—The strictly American genus *Troglodytes*, as here defined, includes not only the species usually heretofore referred to it, but also many West Indian forms which have been commonly referred to *Thryophilus*. The one exception of exclusion is the *Troglodytes browni* Bangs, from the mountains of Chiriqui, Panama, which is made the type of a new genus *Thryorchilus*. Thirty-seven forms are recognized, of which 18 are given the rank of species, and 19 that of subspecies, three of the latter being described as new. The status and nomenclature of the North

¹ By a curious typographical error Coues is uniformly entered as "Coues, Elliott B.," though the name is elsewhere correctly given. Also, on p. 36, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* is evidently a lapsus for *erythrocephalus*.

² A Review of the Wrens of the Genus *Troglodytes*. By Harry C. Oberholser, Assistant Ornithologist, Department of Agriculture. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXVII, No. 1354, pp. 197-210, with map. Feb., 1904.

American forms remains unchanged. The group ranges from southern Canada to Cape Horn, including the West Indies.—J. A. A.

Oberholser on the American Great Horned Owls.¹—Mr. Oberholser considers the Great Horned Owls of America—North, Central, and South—as all referable to a single species, which he regards as divisible into 16 subspecies, of which 7 are restricted to Mexico, Central America, and South America, the remaining 11 coming within the limits of the A. O. U. Check-List—an increase of 4 over the number hitherto recognized in the Check-List. He follows Mr. Stone (Auk, XX, 1903, pp. 272-276) in adopting *Asio* in place of *Bubo* for the name of the genus, and takes the name *magellanicus* in place of *virginianus* for the species, the former having one page precedence over the latter in Gmelin's 'Systema Naturæ,' where both names were originally given. Both names have heretofore been in current use, but the forms to which they were given have generally been held to be specifically distinct. Now that it is found necessary to unite them, *magellanicus* becomes, unfortunately, the correct name for the group, thus replacing the long familiar designation *virginianus* for the North American forms. Mr. Oberholser's revision is based on an examination of "more than 200 specimens, representing all but one of the American forms." The North American forms recognized are the following:

1. *Asio magellanicus pallescens* (Stone). "Western Texas to southeastern California; south to northern Mexico."
2. *Asio magellanicus pacificus* (Cassin). "California, except the southeastern part and the northern and central coast districts; extending northward to Fort Klamath, Oregon, eastward to San Francisco Mountains, Arizona."
3. *Asio magellanicus elachistus* (Brewster). "Southern Lower California."
4. *Asio magellanicus icelus* Oberholser. "Coast of California, north of about 35° north latitude."
5. *Asio magellanicus lagophonus* Oberholser. "Washington and northern Oregon (excepting the coast region), with Idaho; north through eastern and Central British Columbia to Cook Inlet and the interior of Alaska."
6. *Asio magellanicus saturatus* (Ridgway). "Pacific coast region, from Washington (and probably at least northern Oregon) north to southern Alaska."
7. *Asio magellanicus heterocnemis* Oberholser. "Labrador, including at least the north coast of the Territory of Ungava."

¹ A Revision of the American Great Horned Owls. By Harry C. Oberholser, Assistant Ornithologist, Department of Agriculture. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXVII, No. 1352, pp. 177-192. Feb. 1904.